



THE HEALTH OF DARTON

1964

THE HEALTH OF DARTON

being the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year 1964

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DARTON (YORKS.) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1964

Chairman

Councillor Mr. GEORGE ARTHUR PRIESTLEY

Members

January to May 1964

Councillors—

Mr. Wilfred Skirrow, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council)
Mr. Harry P. Lockwood
(Vice-Chairman of the Council)
Mr. Owen A. Beevers
Mr. Reuben A. Haigh
Mr. Stanley Hepworth
Mr. John MacBride
Mr. Cyril Mason, J.P.
Mrs. Emma Wadsworth

May to December 1964

Councillors—

Mr. Harry P. Lockwood, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council)
Mr. Wilfred Skirrow
(Vice-Chairman of the Council)
Mr. Owen A. Beevers
Mr. Wilfred Bretton
Mr. John O. Driver
Mr. Reuben A. Haigh
Mr. John MacBride
Mrs. Emma Wadsworth

Medical Officer of Health

R. BARNES, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(appointed December, 1956)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

C. G. ODDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(appointed December, 1963)

Chief Public Health Inspector

IRVINE FIELDHOUSE, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods;
Certificated Smoke Inspector)

Additional Public Health Inspector

FRED BROUGH, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk of the Council

Mr. J. E. SHACKLETON

DARTON (YORKS.) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,
33 Queens Road,
BARNSELEY
August, 1965

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 1964

To The Chairman and Members of the
DARTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Wadsworth, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my ninth Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1964.

1964 saw quite a large rise in the Birth Rate in Darton, higher even than the national average, which had itself risen. The Infant Mortality Rate showed an increase but is only just above the national average compared with 1963 when the rate was very low indeed.

I am very pleased to report that the immunisation statistics again showed some improvement with regard to Diphtheria. The school immunisation statistics showed the best rise with 88.9% of the population immunised compared with 72.5% in the previous year.

The death rate showed some increase and the number of deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus increased from 2 in 1963 to 7 in 1964. Apart from infant deaths, there were many deaths occurring in relatively young people in Darton last year, but on the other hand 40% of all deaths were over the age of 75 years.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Fieldhouse for his great help and loyal co-operation, and also to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their interest that they always show in all matters relating to the health of the district.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. BARNES,
Medical Officer of Health

URBAN DISTRICT OF DARTON

SECTION I

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	4,718 acres
Registrar General's estimate of population mid 1964	14,720
No. of inhabited houses according to Rate Book on the 31st December, 1964	4,932
Rateable Value on the 1st April, 1964	£333,309
Nett Product of a Penny Rate (1964-65)	£1,246 9 4d.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimated population at mid 1964 was 14,720, compared with 14,500 at mid 1963. The natural increase in population, showing the number of births over deaths was 117 as compared with 98 in the previous year.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	130	138	268
Illegitimate	10	5	15
Totals	140	143	283

The number of live births registered was 50 more than in 1963. As for the previous years the Registrar General supplied a comparability factor which related the proportion of women in the district of child-bearing age with the proportion of women in a standard population. The crude birth rate multiplied by this figure gives an adjusted birth rate which is comparable with the birth rate for the country as a whole. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 19.0 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 15.9 per 1,000 estimated population, for 1963 and with 18.4 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

Illegitimate births represented 5.3% of total births, compared with 2.1% in the previous year.

Stillbirths

10 stillbirths were notified last year compared with 5 in 1963. The stillbirth rate was 34.1 per 1,000 total births, compared with 21.9 per 1,000 total births in 1963, and with 16.3 per 1,000 total births for England and Wales. Because

the stillbirths form such a very large proportion of the perinatal mortality, I give below the causes of these ten deaths:

- i. Macerated Foetus—birth weight 5-lbs. 3-ozs.
Occurred in Hospital.
- ii. Gross Congenital Abnormalities—5-lbs 1-oz.
Occurred in Hospital.
- iii. Compression Phenomona—4-lbs. 4-ozs.
Occurred in Hospital.
- iv. Ante-Partum Haemorrhage and Toxaemia—Weight 8-lbs.
Occurred in Hospital.
- v. Prematurity—28 weeks—3-lbs. 4-ozs.
Occurred in Hospital.
- vi. Foetal Immaturity—weight 2-lbs.
Domiciliary Birth.
- vii. Anencephalic—weight 3-lbs.
Domiciliary Birth.
- viii. Placenta Infarction—weight 5-lbs. 14-ozs.
Domiciliary Birth.
- ix. Hydrocephalus—weight 4-lbs. 12-ozs.
Domiciliary Birth.
- x. Placenta Insufficiency—weight 3-lbs. 12-ozs.
Domiciliary Birth.

Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 14.3 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 11.9 per 1,000 estimated population in 1963 and with 11.3 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. There were 166 deaths among the inhabitants of your district. 31 more than in the previous year.

The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were: heart and circulatory, cancer and respiratory diseases. Statistics relating to death rates and causes of death in age groups are given in tabular form at the end of the section.

Accidental Deaths

Of the 8 accidental deaths recorded by the Registrar General, I have details of 7, which comprise of 3 road accidents, 2 accidents at work, one home accident and one other. I give below the classification by age and sex.

F.	7 months.	Accident—Fall.
F.	17 years.	Road Accident.
F.	17 years.	Road Accident.
M.	30 years.	Road Accident.
M.	35 years.	Accident at work.
M.	48 years.	Accident at work.
M.	87 years.	Home Accident—Fall.

Infant Mortality and Peri-natal Mortality

There were 7 infant deaths in your area in 1964, giving an infant death rate of 24.7 as compared with 8.6 per 1,000 live births in 1963 and with 20.0 per 1,000 for England and Wales. 4 deaths occurred in the neo-natal period, but it is only fair to record that 2 of these were twins who were so premature that the period of gestation was 22 weeks. If these babies had not lived they would not even have been counted as stillbirths and, therefore, would not have appeared in your statistics at all.

The peri-natal mortality rate was 44.4 compared with 21.0 for the previous year and with 30.0 for the West Riding County area.

Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths from maternal causes.

INFANT MORTALITY
Nett deaths from stated causes under one year of age

Cause of Death	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under four weeks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total under one year
Prematurity . . .	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastro-Enteritis.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Upper Respira- tory Infection .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS . .	4	—	—	—	4	2	—	1	—	7

Year	Live Births	Still- Births	Deaths in first week of life	Peri-natal Death Rate
1955	198	5	2	34.4
1956	245	15	10	96.1
1957	215	5	5	45.4
1958	235	6	2	33.1
1959	222	4	2	26.5
1960	237	2	4	25.1
1961	226	5	2	30.3
1962	238	6	1	28.7
1963	233	5	—	21.0
1964	283	10	3	44.4

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

	Darton Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (prov. figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude 	19.2	18.3	18.5	18.4
Adjusted 	19.0	18.6	18.7	18.4
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude 	11.3	11.5	12.2	11.3
Adjusted 	14.3	12.8	13.0	11.3
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Diseases	—	0.04	0.04	Not available
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory 	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.05
Other 	—	0.00	0.00	0.01
All forms 	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.05
Cancer 	2.51	2.09	2.02	2.11
Vascular lesions of the nervous system 	1.29	1.88	1.74	Not available
Heart and circulatory diseases	4.21	4.64	4.37	Not available
Respiratory diseases	1.36	1.47	1.37	Not available
Maternal Mortality 	—	0.49	0.40	0.25
Infant Mortality 	24.7	22.1	22.2	20.0
Stillbirths 	34.1	18.3	17.6	16.3

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council, but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. Two Public Health Inspectors are employed by the Council.

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district are given below. Their administration rests with the Leeds and Sheffield Hospital Boards through the local hospital management committees.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board:

1. Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.
2. General Hospital, Wakefield.
3. Leeds General Infirmary.

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board:

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulance for the service.

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals:

- St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
- Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.
- Manygates Hospital, Wakefield.
- Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, and the Maternity Hospital at Leeds, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium, and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions

at the Chest Clinic, 46 Church Street, Barnsley. Details of sessions are as follows:

Tuesday,	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)
Wednesday,	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
Wednesday,	2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Thursday,	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon

Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Darton patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address: Special Treatment Centre,
Queens Road,
BARNSELY.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Wakefield and Rotherham, and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the Methodist Chapel, Gawber, on Wednesday afternoons, at Darton Welfare Centre, Station Road, Darton, on Wednesday afternoons and at the Wesleyan Chapel, Staincross on Thursday afternoons. All clinics are held weekly. Further details are given in the County Service Section.

Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield—a national service under the control of the Medical Research Council. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis were examined by the Public Analyst at the expense of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council. The depot for your area is at Hoyland, Telephone No. Hoyland 3168 and Hoyland 2112.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in 1964 amounted to 179 cases, compared with 186 in the previous year.

				No. of cases notified
Scarlet Fever ....	....	....	....	18
Pneumonia ....	....	....	....	6
Measles ....	....	....	....	141
Whooping Cough ....	....	....	....	14
TOTAL				<hr/> 179 <hr/>

Scarlet Fever

18 cases of the disease were notified during the year, compared with 35 in the previous year. The notifications were well scattered in time and place.

Measles

141 cases of Measles were notified last year, compared with 144 in the previous year. I have previously commented on the fact that Measles has lost its periodicity, and studying the figures, the only explanation I can offer is that for some reason the disease appears to be occurring in a greater proportion of pre-school children.

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. 119 children were vaccinated against the disease in 1964, compared with 30 in 1963, and with 538 in the peak year of 1962.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year, but 14 cases of Whooping Cough were notified. The immunisation of children against Whooping Cough showed a slight decline with 67% of the pre-school children immunised, compared with 70.9% in the previous year. Immunisation against Diphtheria showed an improvement particularly in the school age group. By the end of the year 67.1% of pre-school children and 88.9% of the school age group were immunised against the disease, compared with 65.3% and 72.5% in the previous year. Immunisation against Tetanus again showed an increase and 422 children received a primary course of injections and 102 children received booster injections, compared with 280 and 99 respectively in 1963.

Poliomyelitis

No case of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. Immunisation against the disease continued and in 1964 289 children and 27 others received protection with three doses. This brings the total number protected with three doses since the beginning of the scheme to 5,011, and of these 923 children of primary school age had received a fourth dose.

Tuberculosis

There were 2 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year compared with 9 cases in the previous year. 2 deaths from the disease occurred during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS—Record of Cases during 1964

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1964	45	32	9	5
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	2	—	—	—
No. of Cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	1	—	—	—
No. removed to other districts	1	3	—	—
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register	1	1	—	—
No. died from Tuberculosis	1	1	—	—
No. died from other causes	1	—	—	—
TOTAL at end of 1964	44	27	9	5

TUBERCULOSIS—New Cases and Mortality in 1964

Age Periods	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
0- 1 year ..	—	—	—	—
1- 5 years	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	—	—	—
20-25 years ..	—	—	1	—
25-35 years ..	1	—	—	—
35-45 years ..	—	—	—	—
45-55 years ..	1	—	—	—
55-65 years ..	—	—	1	—
Over 65 years ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	—	2	—

SECTION IV

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1964

To the
Chairman and Members of the Darton Urban District Council
Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

This is my eighteenth Annual Report and it follows almost the same pattern as that of last year. It is divided into sections each of which has its own story to reveal on the efforts I and my staff have made in the past twelve months to safeguard the health of the people in the area.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SECTION

The urban district of Darton, comprising the villages of Darton, Kexbrough, Gawber, Mapplewell and Staincross, Hligham, Barugh and Barugh Green together with the hamlet of Swithen, is by no means a garden city. Although listed as a "black area", because of its position in the busy South Yorkshire Coalfield, the urban district is on the fringe of some of the nicest countryside in the West Riding. Indeed, parts of the area because of their well-planned estates, well-kept gardens and the gaily coloured paintwork of the houses would not be out of place in the most picturesque parts of England. Other parts however possess that drabness typical of a coal mining area—streets of terraced houses, no colourful gardens, chimneys belching poisonous smoke, noise from passing vehicles—all having an insidious detrimental effect upon the health of the people living there. Although little can be done to transform these environments to equal the more pleasant parts of the area there is much we can do however to try to safeguard the health of the residents. For example we can investigate and deal with their complaints. We can see to it that their houses are kept in good repair and weatherproof. We can quickly give them the utmost help should they be troubled with rats, mice or insect pests. We can secure for them better yard paving and some day we hope we can persuade them to accept the fact that clean air is also vital to their health and well-being. Environmental hygiene is therefore important to a community and this Section relates the efforts we made in 1964 with that aim in view.

Nuisances and Complaints

354 complaints were received and investigated during 1964 and 402 nuisances of a varying nature were discovered and dealt with.

House Repairs

732 visits and re-visits were made in order to secure the repair of 242 houses which had become the subject of sanitary notices for varying defects.

Notices Served and Abated

- 144 Informal notices were served affecting 197 premises.
- 159 Informal notices were abated affecting 201 premises.
- 21 Statutory notices were served affecting 45 premises.
- 36 Statutory notices were abated affecting 60 premises.

Rodent Control

The following shows the action taken in 1964 to comply with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:—

Sewer Treatment

Total number of manholes in the district	527
Number of manholes tested (10% yearly)	52
Number of manholes found to be infested	13

Refuse Tips, Sewage Works etc. (local authority owned)

Number of premises treated	6
Number of treatments carried out	12
Number of poison baits laid	56
Number of poison "takes"	32

Dwellinghouses etc.

Number of premises treated	43
Number of poison baits laid	138
Number of poison "takes"	61

Business Premises

Number of premises treated	10
Number of poison baits laid	106
Number of poison "takes"	61

The Council do not employ a rodent operator so a member of the Cleansing Staff is employed to assist us in our sewer treatments. Although free issues of rat and mouse poison bait are made to householders to help them do their own treatments there was a distinct increase of work done by your inspectors in the investigation of complaints and in the treatments we ourselves undertook. I often feel that our time could be spent more usefully employed on other more important duties but a solution to this problem may be found at a later date. Close co-operation was again maintained with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, particularly with the work undertaken in the sewers.

Insect Pests

Every help to all who seek it is given by my Department to eradicate flies, wasps, crickets, cockroaches, ants, silverfish and other insect pests. Adequate supplies of up-to-date insecticides are kept in stock, and free issues are made to householders willing to help themselves to eradicate such pests. 31 householders took advantage of this service during 1964.

Clean Air

Apparatus sited in the Council Offices continued to record the degree of pollution in the local air. Daily readings are made of the amount of acidity present and these are forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research who collate similar information from all parts of the country for purposes of record and comparison. Other apparatus at the rear of the Council Offices records the deposits of rainfall and soot, and the monthly readings of this apparatus are as follows:—

Month	Amount of rainfall in inches	Tons of soot etc. deposits per square mile
January	1.13	18.76
February	0.81	10.37
March	4.37	18.42
April	1.62	10.06
May	2.32	17.82
June	2.86	12.41
July	3.72	30.60
August	1.29	8.22
September	0.16	5.67
October	1.62	13.18
November	1.29	9.46
December	2.59	12.45
	<hr/> 23.78 <hr/>	<hr/> 167.42 <hr/>

The figure of 167 tons of soot deposits per square mile has been consistent for years which proves conclusively that the air of Darton is by no means clean and conducive to good health. The Council have for several years been poised into launching upon the district's first smoke control area but the continued antagonism to the price of smokeless fuels and the uncertainty of their supplies together with the sometimes inexplicable reluctance of the mining community to believe that a clean atmosphere is really in their own best interests, have once again prevented progress in 1964. This matter of clean air is one of the items about which we can boast no progress whatever within the urban area. We can record the building of modern houses and the improvements to old ones. We can be proud of our achievements to provide a

better refuse collection service and we accept the fact that our water, food and milk supplies have always to be safe and pure, but our efforts to provide a purer, healthier air to breathe are most unpopular. The Council however continues its membership of the Barnsley and District Clean Air Committee and subscribes to the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council in order to keep up-to-date and well informed on clean air should the time at last arrive when we can make progress to secure for our residents the healthier atmosphere of which they have long been deprived.

Noise Abatement

1964 saw the cessation of the noise nuisance from heavy vehicles working on the Barugh Green Opencast Coal Site and only minor isolated complaints of other noise nuisances were dealt with. For example, the opening of a new coffee bar in Staincross which encouraged the congregation of motor-cycle owning teenagers to sit, talk and shout to the accompaniment of loud juke-box music until the early hours of the morning evoked many complaints which had to be dealt with as a health menace and a public nuisance. Stern action was taken by the police as well as the Council which eventually secured a satisfactory abatement of the nuisance. Another noise nuisance reported towards the end of the year arose from the loud 'beat' music at the Friendship Inn, Gawber on certain concert nights but the co-operation which the Council received from the Brewery Company indicates that this nuisance will be abated early in 1965.

Water Supplies

Only four of our 4,932 dwellings are not on the public mains water supplies. Their sources are from natural springs which are tested yearly in case pollution occurs.

Yard Paving

In my last Report I related the special efforts we were making to secure better yard paving throughout the area wherever it was found necessary. By the end of 1964 this operation had resulted in nearly 800 houses being provided with paved approaches from streets to back doors, paths to outbuildings or in some cases whole yards were paved and drained. A pleasing feature of this operation was that the Council's requests were complied with without resorting to legal proceedings.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District

The following details are purely statistical yet they do serve the purpose of comparison with past years and in the years ahead will also serve for comparisons of progress made.

No. of dwellings on mains supplies	4928
No. of dwellings on spring water supplies	4
No. of dwellings with bathrooms	3,775
No. of waterclosets	6,846
No. of paid closets	17
No. of privies (an isolated farm)	1
No. of middens (an isolated farm)	1
No. of dustbins (emptied weekly)	3,850
No. of paper sack refuse receptacles (emptied weekly)	1,416
No. of street litter bins	113
No. of cesspools	2
No. of septic tanks	27
No. of premises not connected to the public sewer	98

Radio-activity

No scares from bomb fall-out therefore no worries on this subject with regard to milk infection or contamination of vegetation but as a supplement to the training which I received on this subject three or four years ago I was privileged to attend a special Civil Defence Course at Sunningdale during 1964 but the need to use the knowledge gained from it will, I sincerely hope, never arise.

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE SECTION

Through its officers one of the main duties of a Council is to aim for a continual improvement in the housing of its residents whether it be by securing the repair and improvement of existing houses, or by the building of houses to satisfy the needs of its growing population, or by the abolition of houses which are unfit for human habitation either by closure or demolition. This section gives statistical details and shows the efforts made by your public health inspectors during 1964 on this subject:

Housing Accommodation in the Area

No. of privately-owned dwellinghouses	3,458
No. of Council-owned dwellinghouses	1,338
No. of dwellings with shop attached	74
No. of dwellings at farms	31
No. of dwellings at licensed premises	27
No. of caravan dwellings	4

Total No. of dwellings in the area	4,932
---	-------

Houses built in 1964

195 houses were built by private enterprise but none by the Council because of the lack of suitable building land. The Council own 27% of all houses in the area.

House Repairs and Improvements

As reported in the section on Environmental Hygiene 242 houses were repaired in 1964 which had become the subject of statutory notices. No applications were received from aggrieved tenants for certificates of disrepair under the 1957 Rent Act. Greater efforts continued to be made to persuade house owners to take advantage of the Grants for Standard improvements and by the the end of the year the following improvements had been recorded:—

No. of houses improved under Grant	....	....	104
Total Cash Grants made	....	....	£8,825
Total loans made to assist owners to improve their properties	....	....	£5,490
resulting in:—			
Baths installed	....	....	44
Hot water services installed	....	....	43
Internal waterclosets installed	....	....	102
Wash basins provided	....	....	42
Food stores provided or improved	....	....	2

and because we feel that the better amenities which are offered so cheaply are necessary to the health and comfort of everyone, greater efforts will be made in 1965 to publicise these Grants.

Back-to-Back and Single-back Houses

By the end of the year there remained only 18 back-to-back houses in the area and 131 single-back houses. Whenever opportunity arises we try to secure the abolition of such houses by improvement grants or, if the cost of improvement is prohibitive the houses are either closed or demolished under the slum clearance programme.

Caravan Dwellings

The Council do not encourage this form of sub-standard housing accommodation as permanent residences and have adopted strict standards to be complied with as recommended by the Caravan Act. Three sites only have been approved, one at Darton (for three vans), one at Gawber (one van) and one at Staincross (one van). Towards the end of the year however the last named van was removed and the licence cancelled. On the odd occasions in 1964 travelling nomads' vans made their stops in the area but no trouble was experienced in moving them on.

Slum Clearance

Yet another year has passed with the Council finding themselves unable to build houses for slum clearance purposes. The allocation of one Council house re-let in seven to slum clearance continued and although progress was given a slight boost when the Council decided to allocate all future

pre-fabricated bungalow re-lets to slum clearance, it was soon realised that very little overall progress was in fact being made to rid the area of its unfit houses. Revised lists of Priorities and Non-Priorities which were prepared in September revealed that even greater efforts would have to be made so the Council introduced an experimental period of six months in which every alternate re-let was to be allocated to families on the Priorities List. The policy of closing or demolishing of slum houses which became vacant either voluntarily or from whatever other cause was also pursued so that some better progress was actually achieved by the end of the year as follows:—

No. of houses closed under Order	....	....	....	15
No. of houses demolished under Order	....	....	28	
No. of families re-housed	....	....	....	18
No. of persons rehoused	....	....	....	49

Overcrowding

This social problem obviously exists but not to a large extent in this area. The only effort which can be reported is that in the re-letting of Council houses the fact that a family is overcrowded plays an important part in the selection of successful applicants.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

The varying duties we perform under this heading are most important to the health and well-being of every man, woman and child within the area. Whenever I give talks or lectures to members of organisations who are kind enough to invite me to attend their meetings the subject of 'safeguarding the public's food supplies' seems to interest my listeners more than any other. I find though that most people are unaware of the daily efforts made on their behalf to ensure that their food supplies are clean, pure and safe. This section deals with the work done in 1964 under this heading.

Meat Supplies

One of our most important duties is to inspect the carcasses and organs of cattle, sheep and pigs slaughtered for food within the urban district. Two slaughterhouses are licensed annually for this purpose and it is our duty to see that these premises are structurally suitable and are kept clean and hygienic at all times. The two mentioned are Brown's in Mapplewell and Birkinshaw's in Darton at which four Darton butchers, two Royston butchers and two Barnsley butchers do their weekly 'kill'. We work extremely well with the butchers but at one time during 1964 our inspection services seemed to be too frequently being demanded on the Saturday night or the Sunday but a friendly talk with the butchers concerned led to an even better understanding and

slaughtering was re-arranged to allow our inspections to be made at a more respectable time. Most meat supplies sold in the eighteen butchers' shops in the area and the several mobile shops hawking in the area however are obtained from the Barnsley Abattoir where I know that the same degree of efficient inspection is carried out as we do here. The carcasses of all food animals must nowadays bear an indelible stamp to indicate that they have been thoroughly inspected by a qualified meat inspector and the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 require a most thorough and detailed inspection so that no diseased meat is allowed to reach the public.

Meat Inspections and Condemnations

The following table gives details of the animals slaughtered in our two slaughterhouses during 1964.

Inspection of Animals Slaughtered				Condemnations	
				Meat (lbs)	Offal (lbs)
Bullocks	....	....	444	—	307
Heifers	....	....	307	—	165½
Cows	....	....	11	—	—
Calves	....	....	6	—	—
Sheep	....	....	401	—	28
Pigs	....	....	3	—	42½
Totals				1172	Nil
					543

The next table is inserted at the request of the Ministry of Health and apart from indicating that fewer animals nowadays suffer from disease processes it also shows the complete absence of tuberculosis in animals slaughtered in our area.

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	751	11	6	401	3
Number inspected	751	11	6	401	3
(a) All disease except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	44	—	—	5	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	5.6	—	—	1.2	100
(b) Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Cysticercosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—

Slaughter of Animals Acts

At the end of the year 14 slaughtermen appeared in our register as being fit and proper persons to hold licences to stun animals intended for food. All licences are issued annually on payment of a nominal fee.

Milk Supplies

Thirty-one milk distributors are registered by the Council. Eight of these deliver from door to door and the remainder retail milk in sealed containers only from twenty-two shops throughout the area. Although we have ten dairy farms in the district all their milk is sold to either the Co-operative or the Express Dairies who supply most of the milk to the urban district. There are no milk heat treatment plants within the area. Occasionally a dirty milk bottle slips through the almost infallible cleansing processes at milk dairies and on two occasions during 1964 public spirited housewives whose milk had been delivered in apparently dirty bottles brought them along to show me. The necessary action was quickly taken and without resorting to legal proceedings a satisfactory conclusion was reached in both instances.

Milk Sampling

Sampling for quality is undertaken by the West Riding County Council but we regularly carry out the sampling of designated milk to determine that it has been produced under hygienic conditions, and in the case of heat treated milk to determine whether or not it has been properly produced in accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations. Details of the 14 samples taken in 1964 are as follows:—

Sample	No. taken	Results	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Farm Bottled	8	8	—
Pasteurised	2	2	—
Sterilised	4	4	—

Milk which is not heat treated may contain the organisms which can cause tuberculosis or brucellosis in man. For years we have taken it upon ourselves to procure samples of raw milk, whether produced within the district or not, to ascertain the safeness of such supplies in these respects. Details of the results of the nine samples taken in 1964 are as follows:—

No. sampled for tuberculosis	9	No. Positive	Nil
No. sampled for brucellosis	9	No. Positive (Ring Test)	3

Ice-Cream Supplies and Sampling

There are no manufacturers of ice-cream in the district, but 53 shops are registered for the sale and storage of this popular commodity. All of them retail the prepacked products of well-known manufacturers. Ice-cream is also retailed from mobile vans whose proprietors are also well known to us.

In order to ascertain that the different makes of ice-cream sold in the area are clean and safe we obtain samples from time to time and submit them for examination to the Public Health Laboratory. Nine such samples and one sample of ice-lolly were taken in 1964 and all were reported to be satisfactory.

Other Foods—Inspections and Sampling

One sample of dairy cream was taken in 1964 and this proved satisfactory. The sampling of other foods to ascertain whether or not they are of the nature, substance or quality to satisfy the requirements of the Food and Drugs Acts are sampled by the officers of the West Riding County Council but the fitness or otherwise of these foods for human consumption falls within our scope of duties. Our advice is often sought by housewives who are doubtful of their purchases and by shopkeepers who prefer to secure a ruling on the fitness or otherwise of their commodities. We are always ready to give advice or take the necessary remedial action to safeguard the people's food supplies. The time we spent for example touring all our food shops to seek out any cans of corned beef linked with the Aberdeen outbreak brought its rewards, for two such cans were indeed found in this area. On that particular occasion I feel that tribute should be paid to the shopkeepers of the urban district for the ready assistance they gave me and for their general attitude since that time to fully co-operate with me on all matters of clean food.

Food Premises

An essential link in the chain of the safeguarding of food supplies is that all premises in which food is manufactured, stored and sold must conform to the highest possible standards of hygiene. One of our duties as public health officers is to keep records of all such premises and to visit them regularly to ensure that the law relating to clean foods is adhered to. A list of the premises existing in Darton is as follows:—

- 13 Premises registered for the manufacture of sausages, potted meat, preserved foods etc.
- 18 Butchers' shops.
- 72 General food shops.
- 53 Shops registered for the sale of ice-cream.
- 21 Catering establishments.
- 11 Bakehouses.
- 13 Fried fish shops.
- 2 Slaughterhouses.
- 27 Public Houses and Clubs.
- 12 Hawkers' food storage premises.

I am pleased to report that a very satisfactory standard of hygiene exists in all the above premises and nowadays I find that the shopkeepers in particular are ever willing to co-operate, sometimes even to the extent of risking offending their customers as instanced when we appealed to them to accept and display a new-type notice disapproving the admittance of dogs to their shops. Another pleasing feature we notice now is the more frequent use of the hand washing facilities which were so bitterly unpopular when 'forced' upon the shopkeepers by the Food Hygiene Regulations some years ago, but what really pleases me is the ever increasing number of pre-packed foods in our shops which reduces the element of danger to public health and almost guarantees the elimination of contamination by careless handling at all points between manufacturer and consumer. Twelve years ago I became keenly enthusiastic in the belief that all sweets ought to be wrapped at the place of manufacture knowing how contaminated they could become with dirt and flies when exposed for sale in shop windows and on shop counters. I took scores of samples in the hope that I could detect disease germs harmful to children but all I found was dust, dirt, fly-dirt and mould growths—no specific disease germs. I failed to convince the powers that be that where there's dirt there's danger and at that time the general feeling was that the added expense would prohibit the introduction of wholesale wrapping of sweets. No wonder I am pleased now when I see the increased trend towards pre-packing of foodstuffs and amongst them that of sweets for the kids. Whether the trend has developed because it is in the commercial interests of the manufacturers, or because of public demand, or that we had to copy some other country I would not know but for whatever reason this pre-packing is certainly welcomed by those interested in the safeguarding of public health.

Food Hawkers

82 proprietors of food vans are on the register we keep under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, as hawkers of food. Frequent inspections are made of the vans when encountered to make sure that proper methods of food hygiene are complied with.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SECTION

The department is responsible for the collection and disposal of all refuse from 4,932 houses and 353 business premises, the cleansing of two cesspools and 17 pail closets, the sweeping and gully emptying of over 20 miles of non-county roads, and the collection of salvage from houses and shops. Intermittent duties also arise like tipsoil spreading, tip fencing, depot and vehicle maintenance and the snow

clearing of roads and streets of half the district in winter time. (The other half is undertaken by the Highways Department.) The keeping of the necessary records throughout the year facilitates the preparation of the following paragraphs.

Staff and hours worked

The total cleansing staff was seventeen men throughout 1964, comprising one staff supervisor, one driver/mechanic who is also in charge of the cleansing depot, three refuse vehicle drivers and twelve labourers. The forty-two hour five-day week was worked throughout the year and the total number of hours actually worked was 30,837. 2,365½ hours were lost through annual holidays and a further 2,322½ hours were lost through sickness and other causes. The latter figure is 466 hours less than last year.

Protective Clothing

Two boiler suits are issued to every man each year as protective clothing and when engaged on snow clearing each man is equipped with gum boots. Leather gloves and eye shields are also available to the men who find it necessary to use same in their work.

Vehicles

The department operates one modern 14 cubic-yard Shelvoke and Drury Fore and Aft tipper, two seven cubic-yard Dennis refuse vehicles and a Dennis multi-purpose vehicle which is used for street sweeping, cesspool emptying, snow-clearing and other miscellaneous duties.

14,536 miles were travelled by the vehicles in 1964. Each vehicle is serviced every week-end and re-painted every four years which has considerably lengthened their life as can be readily appreciated when I report that the two Dennis vehicles are fourteen and eleven years old respectively, and the multi-purpose vehicle is twelve years old.

Depot

The Cleansing Depot is situated at Barugh, fairly centrally to the whole district. It comprises a large garage with mechanic's workshop, a messroom, two storerooms and a paper baling shed. We consider that we have one of the best depots for its size in this locality.

Refuse Tips

The Council own three refuse tips at Blacker, Barugh Canal and Bloomhouse. A fourth tip, Barugh Railway Cutting, is rented. Blacker Tip will probably last another two years, the Canal one year and Bloomhouse three years. The Cutting we hope will last at least another five years but the ever-increasing volume of refuse per receptacle is so

great that my forecasts may well be out. Negotiations began in 1964 for a further site for a tip at Wilthorpe Lane, Gawber which the Council plan to buy outright and develop someday as a playing field. Levelling and consolidating of refuse on the tips continues to be done by the Council's tractor shovel.

Refuse Collections

Apart from holiday times when our system is unavoidably disturbed, every refuse receptacle is emptied weekly. Total receptacles emptied in 1964 were as follows:—

Dustbins	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	208,687
Paper Sacks	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55,582
Pail Closets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	928
Litter Bins	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,211

In January the first phase of the Council's policy to convert the whole area to the Paper Sack System was put into operation. 600 houses and shops at Kexbrough (Phase I) which, on dustbins, used to comprise a full day's work for one team of five men proved on the paper sack method to be capable of being serviced in less time by four men. After a few teething troubles had been sorted out and a few lessons learned, the system, satisfactorily working as it did in a mining area like this, simply had to be extended not only in the interests of economy but in those of hygiene and better working conditions for the refuse collectors. Consequently the Council authorised the conversion of another daily bin round this time in the Staincross Common area (Phase II) when a further 650 sacks were added. As new houses were built and occupied during the remainder of the year these too were converted to the paper sack system so that by the 31st December a total of 1,416 sacks were being emptied weekly throughout the area. Many local authorities are under the impression that the system is too costly to install. It certainly appears to be at onset but in the long run I have satisfied myself that a definite saving can be made when the system is operating fully throughout the whole area. Seven men on sacks can do as much work as ten on bins. Indeed at the present rate of house building in the area we would soon have been having to form a third bin team had we remained on dustbins. We have definitely saved this expense in extra labour, a new vehicle and overheads, and if the cost of sacks does seem high we have no new dustbins to buy under the bin maintenance scheme for the next five years because the ones we withdraw in favour of sacks are later used up in those areas not yet converted.

Bin Bonus Scheme

Last year I reported that a bonus scheme had been successfully negotiated with the men and that it would be

coming into operation on the 1st January, 1964. This scheme has now been in operation for the whole year and has proved very successful indeed. It had a close link with the introduction of the Paper Sack Scheme and has contributed largely to the successful operation of this new venture. Briefly the Bin Bonus Scheme works as follows:— Having been set a weekly target of 4,800 refuse receptacles to empty per week the men are paid 5d. for every additional bin and 3½d. for every additional sack over and above this target with the result that all new receptacles are absorbed without having to constantly keep revising the daily rounds. The cost of the Bonus Scheme at its inception was just over £7 per week between 10 men but by the end of the year it had reached £9/10/0—less than one man's wage, and from the Council's point of view far less costly than having to form an extra bin team to cope with the refuse from more and more newly built houses. The temporary unrest amongst the staff, mentioned in my last Report, has gone and a further significant feature is that there are far less upsetting staff changes nowadays.

Snow Clearing and Street Sweeping

All non-county roads, a total of over 20 miles of sweeping area, are the responsibility of the Cleansing department for street sweeping and gully emptying. Although we have a carefully planned rota so that every street is swept strictly in turn this was constantly being interfered with during 1964. The strength of the street sweeping team becomes depleted when its members are drafted to refuse collecting work due to absenteeism, sickness or staff holidays. In wintertime when street sweeping is not possible this team naturally devotes its time to salting and gritting work in our allocated half of the area. Nevertheless by the end of the year 190 streets were swept and the contents of 2,000 gullies were emptied during 1964. Continuing our efforts to campaign against litter the Council increased their total of litter bins to 113 so that almost every street and bus shelter in the area now has its own litter bin.

Public Cleansing Costs

Expenditure incurred by the Department during the financial year was £10,475 on wages with a further £3,962 for costs of petrol, vehicle and depot repairs, tools and equipment, rent and rates, insurances and miscellaneous items.

Salvage Details

The total income derived from the sales of waste paper was £1,064/14/2d. in 1964. This is £73/10/8d. more than last year. The actual tonnage collected (176 was slightly more than in 1963. £452/5/9d. was paid to the workmen in bonuses, leaving a net income to the Council of £612/8/5d.

Abandoned Motor Vehicles

Each year this problem becomes greater throughout the whole country but on two occasions only in 1964 did the Council find it necessary to remove abandoned cars to the refuse tip. Many more however could be seen in gardens, allotments and backyards but on private property unfortunately very little compulsory action can be taken. The Council, mindful of the potential growth of this problem, has decided to offer removal and disposal services to owners at a nominal charge.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES SECTION

This section gives details of the work performed in 1964 on the many varied duties which we cannot classify under specific sections. It mainly deals with those business premises which are linked with public health matters and where therefore we have a very definite interest.

Business Premises etc.

For record purposes the following is a list of the various types of business and other premises in the area:—

Factories	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
Offices and Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	149
Clubs and Public Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
Farms	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
Cinema	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Pet Animals Shop	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Hairdressers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Betting Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Places of Worship...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Other Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44

Factories

The 42 factories in the area comprise 40 with mechanical power and 2 without. The inspections which we carry out are mainly concerned with the sanitary conveniences provided for the workpeople. On no occasion during 1964 was it necessary to serve written notices upon occupiers for contraventions of the Factories Act but in seven instances contraventions were remedied by verbal request. Four of these were for insufficient toilets and three for lack of cleanliness in toilets. No outwork within the meaning of the Act is carried on in the urban district.

Offices and Shops

Legislation governing hours of work, half-day closing etc., are administered by the County Authorities. The coming into force in 1964 of the new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 has considerably added to our duties and

the extensive scope of this legislation has necessitated special study and attendances at special lectures to assist us to master its many complicated sections. The Act is designed to safeguard health and well-being of office and shop workers and there is no doubt it will have to be fully enforced by local authorities. As your designated officers we public health inspectors must first of all prepare and keep up-to-date a comprehensive register of all such premises. This task was begun towards the end of 1964 and necessitated 153 visits to collect information upon premises, owners, occupiers and persons employed. Next year will see us applying the Act to the full and requesting the implementation of the various improvements where necessary.

Clubs and Public Houses

Most of our visits made to these premises in 1964 related to the toilet accommodation for customers which must be adequate and in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. Regard however is also had to hygiene in the bars which must possess adequate facilities not only for the cleansing of drinking utensils but for the personal hygiene of the proprietor and his staff.

Farms

All farms in our district are adequately provided with sanitary conveniences for their workers. Every assistance is also given towards the eradication of rats which often infest these premises.

Cinema

The standard of hygiene in the toilets of the only cinema in the area continued to be good throughout 1964.

Pet Animals Act

One shop exists in the area which is registered under the Pet Animals Act. Only the occasional pet bird is kept here until sold. Two visits of inspection were made during the year.

Hairdressers

Seventeen Ladies and Gents hairdressing premises are registered under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act. Frequent inspections were made in 1964 to see that proper methods of hygiene were practised to conform to the Council's bye-laws.

Betting Shops

Adequate toilet and hand-washing facilities are our only interest in these premises and I am pleased to report that they have all been brought up to the required standard.

Schools and Places of Worship

We do not make a practice of carrying out routine inspections of the toilet facilities at these premises but we often give advice on re-constructional works of drainage and our visits to the kitchens, our help on the occasional mouse infestation and our services on refuse collections serve to keep us in touch with these premises.

Mass Radiography

In March 1964 the members of the cleansing staff were used to issue a leaflet to every house in an effort to contribute towards the successful visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to the area.

Administrative Duties, Meetings attended etc.

The administration of an active department would not be quite so successful unless properly equipped office accommodation were provided. In 1964 the Council extended our accommodation to provide a private office for myself and a more modern office for my deputy and my secretary. New furniture and filing cabinets, a new storeroom which can also accommodate the atmospheric pollution apparatus and an intercom system all contributed to a vast improvement in our working conditions and, I might add, it resulted in a greater output of work too. We are very grateful to the Council for these extensions.

The compilation of an annual report is dependant upon the keeping of accurate and readily available records of our activities. My secretary, Mrs. Minnis, in addition to her capabilities as a typist is exceptionally good on this work and is very reliable too in her dealings with callers at the office when my deputy and I are out on the district. A certain amount of time however must be spent in the office by your inspectors not only to keep our own special records but to interview callers, write letters, do business on the telephone and consult with other officials. We find that we had to attend 48 meetings during 1964, not only to those of the Council and its Committees but to some which took us out of the area to such meetings as the Clean Air Advisory Council, the Barnsley and District Clean Air Committee, the South Yorkshire Workable Area Committee on Pests Control and local meetings of the Public Health Inspectors Association, all of which assisted us to keep up-to-date on the many aspects of public health work.

Summary of Visits, Inspections and Work Done during 1964

Dwellings

Re general defects	404
Re drainage	308
Re ashes accommodation	16
Re closet accommodation	18
Re infectious diseases	13
Re filth and vermin	122
Re offensive accumulations	12
Re yard paving	133
Re caravans	11
Re slum clearance	152
Re improvement grants	214
Re rodent control	133
Re overcrowding	5
Re certificates of disrepair	2
Re clean air	2
Re water sampling	4
Re noise nuisance	26
Re keeping of animals	1
Miscellaneous visits	92

Food Premises

Confectioners' shops	34
Registered food preparing premises	68
Butchers' shops	91
General food shops	161
Slaughterhouses	327
Re milk sampling	8
Hawkers' premises	4
Bakehouses	58
Catering establishments	34
Re ice-cream sampling	9
Fried fish premises	25
Public houses and clubs (hygiene)	24
Travelling shops and vans	25
Ice-cream shops	41
Miscellaneous visits	218

Business Premises

Re smoke abatement	17
Re toilets, etc., at public houses	22
Re rodent control	56
Factories with power	38
Factories without power	2
Pet Animals Act inspections	2
Hairdressers' and Barbers' shops	28
Cinema	2
Offices, shops etc.	153

General

Re Public cleansing	394
Interviews (office)	273

Rodent control, council properties	14
Meetings attended	48
Drains tested	77
Houses disinfested (vermin)	42
Ice-cream samples taken	10
Health education lectures etc.	2
T.B. milk samples taken	9
Pasteurised milk samples taken	2
T.T. milk samples taken	4
T.T. (Past.) milk samples taken	4
Sterilised milk samples taken	4
Mass X-Ray Unit	19
Water samples taken	3
Brucella milk samples taken	9
Rodent control (sewers)	67
Miscellaneous visits	80

I end my Report with an expression of gratitude to those who have assisted me to perform my duties throughout the year. I am grateful for the support which I continued to receive from the members of the Council and from the Chairman and members of the Health Committee in particular, and I sincerely appreciate the confidence they had in my various efforts to make progress in 1964 towards the safeguarding of public health.

My thanks go to Mr. Fred Brough, my deputy, and to Mrs. Minnis, my secretary, for their loyalty and support throughout the year. The exceptional co-operation I have enjoyed with the officials of other departments has also been very much appreciated.

Finally, my sincere thanks go to Dr. Barnes for the continued happy and helpful relationship he has fostered now for many years between the two departments. We both know we can rely upon each other to work in harmony together on any matter relating to public health.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen.

Your obedient servant,

IRVINE FIELDHOUSE

Chief Public Health Inspector
Cleansing Superintendent

SECTION V

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer:

R. BARNES, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:

C. G. Oddy, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer:

S. G. A. HENRIQUES, M.B., Ch.B. (res. August, 1964)

A. M. GILL, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (app. September, 1964)

Clinic Medical Officers:

Dr. C. B. Ball

Dr. J. Byrne

Dr. D. J. Fairclough

Dr. H. W. Gothard

Dr. G. Ingram

Dr. K. Mathers

Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell

Dr. M. Scott

Dr. M. E. Tapissier

Dr. L. Taylor

Divisional Nursing Officer: Mrs. C. Dyson

Health Visitors:

D. Dyson (Mrs.)

D. Gibson (Mrs.)

A. M. Harston (Mrs.)

M. E. Lee (Miss)

M. Lloyd (Miss)

G. M. Lodge (Mrs.)

(res. Aug., 1964)

F. A. Manley (Mrs.)

D. M. Parry (Mrs.)

K. Rowe (Mrs.)

(app. Aug., 1964)

C. Totty (Mrs.)

M. Tullie (Mrs.)

D. Westerman (Miss)

A. M. Widdison (Mrs.)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor: E. Beever (Mrs.)

Clinic Nurses:

J. Greensmith (Mrs.)

(app. Mar., 1964)

P. A. Hewitt (Mrs.)

(app. Oct., 1964)

D. Hodgson (Mrs.)

D. I. Turner (Mrs.)

(app. Oct., 1964)

J. Woodcock (Mrs.)

(res. Sept., 1964)

Midwives:

S. E. Aitken (Miss)

B. Bailey (Miss)

B. Burtoft (Mrs.)

C. M. Dempsey (Mrs.)

B. Fitzpatrick (Mrs.)

M. Hammerton (Miss)

B. Horsfield (Mrs.)

I. L. Jones

B. Lounds (Mrs.)

D. Newton (Mrs.)

A. C. Senior (Miss)

E. A. Staley (Mrs.)

M. Walters (Mrs.)

L. Wilson (Mrs.)

M. Wroe (Mrs.)

Home Nurses:

M. Bexon (Mrs.)

V. Beech (Mrs.)

H. Biegalski (Mrs.)

E. Brooks (Mrs.)

F. G. Cartwright (Mrs.)

B. Chapman (Miss)

N. C. Crofton (Miss)

E. Cross (Mrs.)

R. Edwards (Mrs.)

K. M. Hanson (Mrs.)

M. Jarvis (Mrs.)

M. McConnell (Mrs.)

H. Padgett (Mrs.)

B. Parker (Mrs.)

C. Wilson (Mrs.)

Mental Welfare Officers:

Mr. J. Armitage

Mr. B. Whiteley

Speech Therapist: (Post Vacant)

Senior Clerk: Mr. L. S. Wrigg

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

A table of comparable vital statistics is shown for each of the County districts in the Division. This may be of interest to each authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics.

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in the Division at mid 1964 was 77,960, compared with 77,550 in the previous year. The natural increase in population as exemplified by the number of births in excess of deaths was 558.

Births

The number of live births registered in the Division during 1964 was 1,400, compared with 1,341 in 1963. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 18.0 per 1,000, compared with 18.1 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 75, compared with 62 in 1963. This represents 5.3% of the total births, compared with 4.4% in 1963, and 3.6% in 1962.

Stillbirths

There were 35 stillbirths during the year, compared with 33 during 1963. This gives a stillbirth rate of 24.4 compared with 23.0 in 1963 and with 16.3 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 842, which was 22 less than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 10.8 as compared with 11.1 in 1963. You will see in the table that this is lower than any figure for individual districts. This is because each district shows an adjusted rate whereas, unfortunately, no adjusted rate is available for the Division.

Maternal Mortality

There were two deaths during the year attributable to maternal causes. One occurred in Cudworth and the other in the Royston Urban District.

The maternal mortality rate for the Division was 1.39, compared with 0.40 for the administrative County and 0.25 for England and Wales. This figure is obviously larger than the County or National average, but when one case can make such an enormous difference, it must be borne in mind that the Division has been without a maternal death in many years during the past decade.

One of the deaths occurred from Placenta Praevia, and the other Pulmonary Embolism in the puerperium. There was nothing revealed in the investigation suggesting that these deaths were preventable.

VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Population Registrar General's Estimate Mid 1964	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Stillbirth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
Cudworth . . .	1,746	9,140	15.7	14.7	25.3	19.5	38.0
Darfield	2,018	6,940	14.8	12.7	42.7	17.9	59.8
Darton	4,718	14,720	19.0	14.3	34.1	24.7	44.4
Dodworth . . .	1,857	4,070	16.0	14.2	—	29.4	29.4
Royston	1,452	8,540	18.5	14.7	11.4	23.0	28.4
Wombwell . . .	3,850	19,010	18.1	12.3	20.3	20.7	31.9
Worsbrough . .	3,420	15,540	16.2	15.4	25.2	18.5	39.6
Rates for the Division . . .	19,061	77,960	18.0 (crude)	10.8 (crude)	24.4	21.4	38.3
Rates for the Administrative County . . .		1,710,390	18.7	12.8	17.6	22.2	30.0
England and Wales			18.4	11.3	16.3	20.0	Not available

Infant Deaths and Peri-natal Mortality Rates

There were 30 infant deaths in the Division during the year of which 24 occurred during the neo-natal period. This compares with 41 and 27 respectively in 1963. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the Division of 21.4, compared with 29.2 for the previous year and with 20.0 for England and Wales.

It should be noted that of the 20 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life, two of them were so premature as to be below the age of viability, in other words, if they had not breathed they would not even have been regarded as stillbirths, but rather as miscarriages.

The peri-natal mortality rate for the Division was 38.3, compared with 30.0 for the administrative County.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

Cause	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under four weeks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total
Prematurity	8	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Congenital	2	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	4
Bronchopneumonia .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	3
Pulmonary Atelectasis	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Misadventure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Haemolytic Disease .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro-Enteritis . . .	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Upper Respiratory Infection	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Difficult Labour . . .	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	20	2	—	2	24	2	1	3	—	30

Smallpox Vaccination

The number of children vaccinated against the disease rose slightly compared with the figures for 1963. You will recall that 1962 was a bumper year due to the proximity of Smallpox in the Bradford area. The last year which could be regarded as normal was 1961 when 554 children were vaccinated. You will see from the table that the figures for 1964 have not yet returned to this norm.

	Number vaccinated		
	1962	1963	1964
Cudworth	128	7	29
Darfield	160	44	49
Darton	538	30	119
Dodworth	83	10	13
Royston	221	64	44
Wombwell	172	39	96
Worsbrough	214	24	47
TOTAL	1516	218	397

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

Comment has been made in the district portion of the report on the general state of the immunity in respect of each individual area. The figures for the Division show a substantial improvement in all age groups, representing an increase of 12% in Diphtheria immunisation, 16% of the improvement being in the school group and 8% in the pre-school group. Whooping Cough immunisation improved by 6%. It is now exactly ten years since the last case of Diphtheria occurred in the Division, and it is important to continue to remind parents of the need to continue with these injections. The figures for this area represents a fairly satisfactory state of affairs, but we must continue to work to see that this improvement is maintained.

District	Whooping Cough Immunisation		Diphtheria Immunisation		
	0 - 4 years		Years	Years	Years
	No.	%	0-15	0-4	5-15
Cudworth	588	68.3	86.5	69.0	95.1
Darfield	432	68.4	88.1	72.5	96.5
Darton	814	67.0	81.2	67.1	88.9
Dodworth	297	87.2	82.6	87.0	78.7
Royston	679	90.3	96.2	90.4	99.0
Wombwell	1123	66.6	79.5	66.6	86.0
Worsbrough	991	73.7	77.3	73.7	79.6
TOTAL	4924	72.0	84.6	73.9	90.3

Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation against Tetanus continued during 1964. Rather fewer children were immunised with primary doses, but rather more children were given booster doses. This is because more children are now becoming of school age who were immunised against Tetanus in infancy.

District	No. immunised against Tetanus during 1964	
	Primary	Booster
Cudworth	411	127
Darfield	125	92
Darton	422	102
Dodworth	154	35
Royston	242	5
Wombwell	674	235
Worsbrough	594	54
TOTAL	2622	650

Poliomyelitis

One case of the disease was notified during the year, and this has had a marked effect on the vaccination statistics. The use of Sabin Oral Vaccine is now current practice to control an outbreak, with the result that the area in which a case occurs has an automatic improved immunological state. During the year 1,692 children were vaccinated with three doses almost exactly the same as in 1963, making a total of 32,196 children vaccinated since the inception of the scheme, of these 6,471 have received a fourth dose. You will notice that the vast majority of these doses were given in Darfield where the case was notified.

School Health Service

The number of children examined during the year increased slightly to a total of 4,310. We were very sorry to lose Dr. S. G. A. Henriques, who retired in August, and we were pleased to welcome Dr. A. M. Gill who arrived in September, 1964.

There was an increase in the number of Eye defects detected and some slight decrease in the number of Ear, Nose and Throat defects. The most marked change in defects was the diminution in the number of lung cases requiring observation. The number of children attending Specialists' clinics remained relatively constant. It was possible to reduce slightly the number attending at School Doctor Clinics due to more children being seen at routine school inspections.

TABLE SHOWING POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION CARRIED OUT DURING 1964
Primary Course of Oral (3 doses)

Children born in	Cudworth	Darfield	Darton	Dodworth	Royston	Wombwell	Worsbro	Total
1964	22	20	73	14	42	63	67	301
1963	111	66	145	74	129	179	128	832
1962	27	19	32	6	36	28	24	172
1961	8	6	9	5	6	8	18	60
1943-60	22	11	30	6	32	35	21	157
1933-42	25	6	15	—	24	4	6	80
(and young persons)								
OTHERS	10	41	12	3	11	10	3	90
TOTAL	225	169	316	108	280	327	267	1,692

Boosters (4th doses)

All age Groups eligible							
	58	1,273	116	46	71	96	1,774

School Doctors and Specialist Clinic Attendances

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Paediatric	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance	School Doctor
Cudworth . . .	86	43	—	50	59	116
Darfield	83	23	—	16	11	42
Darton	215	62	1	47	31	80
Dodworth . . .	31	14	1	6	1	9
Royston	72	27	—	17	2	102
Wombwell . . .	250	40	1	28	22	77
Worsbrough . .	177	22	1	26	60	61
TOTAL	914	231	4	190	186	487

SUMMARY OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AND DEFECTS FOUND

District	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory	EYE		E.N.T.		HEART		LUNGS		Orthopaedic		OTHERS	
			Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation
Cudworth	603	—	49	46	21	28	2	4	4	5	9	10	20	34
Darfield	495	—	23	28	10	27	1	4	1	3	3	5	13	29
Darton	627	—	41	48	18	29	1	3	3	4	8	9	17	43
Dodworth	212	—	13	15	2	13	—	2	—	—	1	4	8	12
Royston	395	—	35	44	11	17	1	1	2	1	3	2	15	21
Wombwell	1017	1	49	66	27	60	2	5	3	6	9	8	23	71
Worsbrough . . .	792	1	43	39	22	45	2	5	2	8	7	6	13	40
Barnsley	169	—	11	38	6	7	1	1	—	1	1	1	6	9
Totals	4310	2	264	324	117	226	10	25	15	28	41	45	115	259

Midwifery and Maternity Services

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives was 558, compared with 609 in the previous year. There were 833 institutional confinements, compared with 814 in 1963. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes rose from 57% in 1963 to 59% in 1964. The proportion of domiciliary patients receiving some form of analgesia was 86.5%. The trend to use Trilene instead of Gas and Air continued and in 1964 only 8 patients had Gas and Air compared with 30 in 1963.

Pethidine	....	....	....	....	....	36
Gas and Air alone	....	....	....	....	....	1
Gas and Air and Pethidine	....	....	....	....	....	7
Trilene alone	....	....	....	....	....	180
Trilene and Pethidine	....	....	....	....	....	259
TOTAL						483

Ante-Natal Clinics

There was a very slight fall in the number of attendances made at the official West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics and Relaxation Classes. More and more patients attend those clinics in which a general practitioner sees his own patients, many of which are held in West Riding clinic premises, such attendances are not reflected in the official statistics.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division showed a marked increase. During 1964, 4,332 children attended, an increase of approximately 600. These children made 41,886 attendances, compared with 38,744 attendances in 1963.

TABLE SHOWING INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES DURING 1964

District	Total Number of children attending	Number of attendances
Cudworth	459	3,725
Darfield	370	3,337
Darton	431	3,995
Staincross	348	3,325
Gawber	119	1,187
Dodworth	269	2,497
Royston	519	6,808
Wombwell	664	7,147
Jump	128	1,026
Worsbrough	663	5,819
Birdwell	161	1,475
Blacker Hill	201	1,545
TOTAL	4,332	41,886

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS AND RELAXATION CLASSES

Clinic	Number of Women attending Ante-Natal Clinics		Total number of attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics		Attendances at Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	By Hospital booked patients	By Domiciliary booked patients
Cudworth	85	18	628	52	—	—
Darfield	25	9	166	13	90	163
Darton	36	47	148	49	113	103
Gawber	6	1	23	1	—	—
Royston	149	61	780	63	106	54
Wombwell	—	—	—	—	262	34
Worsbrough	67	14	398	15	152	69
Totals	368	150	2143	193	723	423

HEALTH VISITING

	Visits to children born in 1964	Visits to children born in 1963	Visits to children born in 1959-62	Total Visits under 5 years	Geriatric other than for domestic help	Total
Effective Visits . . .	6,136	5,698	8,763	20,597	2,726	24,837
No Access Visits . .	574	419	613	1,606	102	1,715

Health Visiting

The total number of effective visits carried out by Health Visitors and allied staff was 24,837. The table below shows the work carried out in some detail. I am pleased to report that the number of visits made to children under the age of 5 years, increased by 1,000, despite the shortage of qualified health visiting staff. The number of ineffective visits fell by approximately 300.

Screening Techniques

During the year 1,402 babies were tested for the presence of Phenylketonuria, all of whom proved negative. This is an important screening technique aimed at preventing mental sub-normality developing in a baby who has a positive reaction. Ortolani tests were carried out on all babies born in the Division to discover cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. If such cases are discovered early the treatment is of much shorter duration and the results enormously improved. As a result of this screening technique 5 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and confirmed as dislocation. Three cases were referred and not confirmed and one case was referred, not splinted, but given an appointment for further investigation.

Home Nursing Service

There was an increase in the amount of work carried out in the Home Nursing Service, when 43,459 visits were made compared with 41,120 in 1963. Medical conditions accounted for almost 1,000 extra visits, and visits made to cases of Tuberculosis increased by over 100% from 467 in 1963 to 1,013 in 1964. 53% of the patients were over the age of 65 years, compared with 54% in 1963.

Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues again showed a slight increase on those made in the previous year.

	No. of issues		No. of issues
Bedding—blankets	23	Mattresses	63
pillows	22	Pressure rings	81
pillow-cases	28	Rubber Sheets	225
sheets	46	Urinal Bottles	137
Bed Cradles	37	Crutches	34
Bed pans	195	Walking Aids	38
Bed rests	91	Wheel Chairs—Adult	62
Bedsteads with poles	23	Wheel Chairs—Junior	10
Bedsteads—other	23	Adult Cot	3
Commodes	70	Draw Sheets	53
Cushions—Dunlopillo	7	Feeding Cups	2
Fracture Boards	6		

HOME NURSING

District	Total No. of cases	No. of cases who are over 65 years	VISITS						
			Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuber- culosis	Maternal Compli- cations	Other	TOTAL
Cudworth	207	68	2353	1436	5	207	17	1	4019
Darfield	118	72	3521	150	—	—	27	—	3698
Darton	234	139	7329	1003	22	311	67	—	8732
Dodworth	65	41	3190	62	—	—	38	—	3290
Royston	137	82	3842	324	—	—	1	—	4167
Wombwell	454	267	11380	1633	10	398	50	1	13472
Worsbrough	268	127	5426	394	—	97	103	61	6081
TOTAL	1,483	796	37041	5002	37	1013	303	63	43459

Day and Night Nursing Service

This service is a relatively new one and is much appreciated in those cases where it becomes necessary. During the year one Cancer case received a total of 152 hours of night supervision and one other case received 85 hours. The difficulty with this scheme is to find people who are willing to do this work, which arises at infrequent intervals and at short notice. My department had compiled quite a list of workers who were willing, but experience has shown that when a case crops up at short notice 90% of the workers are not in a position to carry out the work. The department would welcome enquiries from inhabitants in the division who would be willing to do this work.

Chiropody

The number of patients treated rose last year by nearly 200. It is pleasing to report that the number of patients treated at clinic rose by 170, whilst those treated at home rose by only 25. This is a trend in the right direction, although I still feel that the proportion of patients treated at home is far too high.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly, and the proportion of hours expended in this category was 88.3% of the total. The number of households assisted during the year rose by 55 to 924 and the number of hours expended rose by approximately 3% to 144,889.

Category	— Number of cases —			Hours Employed
	From previous Year	New Cases	Total	
Over 65 years	662	140	802	127919
Under 65 years:				
Chronic Sick	62	20	82	12194
Mentally Disordered	2	1	3	600
Maternity	3	11	14	561
Others	16	7	23	3615
TOTAL	745	179	924	144889

CHIROPODY SERVICE

AREA	No. of sessions held	No. OF PATIENTS TREATED IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			No. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			No. OF PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME		No. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT AT HOME	
		Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped
Cudworth . . .	57	120	2	—	443	9	—	44	2	199	12
Darfield . . .	101	183	4	—	895	18	—	106	6	463	31
Darton . . .	148	317	18	—	1045	38	—	167	6	600	37
Dodworth . . .	98	156	3	—	807	13	—	44	2	180	11
Royston . . .	143	293	9	—	1079	14	—	60	3	397	10
Wombwell . . .	196	369	7	2	1575	37	3	109	2	470	12
Worsbrough . .	182	280	11	1	1484	45	1	105	5	362	17
Divisional Totals	925	1718	54	3	7328	174	4	635	26	2671	130

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A. Cases ascertained to be mentally sub-normal:

	Under 16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.
i. Local Education Authority:		
a. While at school or liable to attend school	8	—
b. On leaving special school 	1	—
c. On leaving ordinary school 	4	—
ii. Police or by the Courts 	—	1
iii. Other sources (transfer from other districts re-ascertainments, etc.) 	—	4
	13	5

B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1964:

	M.	F.	M.	F.
i. By reason of death 	—	—	—	—
ii. Reclassified 	—	—	1	1
iii. Removal to hospitals 	—	1	2	—
iv. Transfer to other districts ...	—	—	—	—
	—	1	3	1

C. Particulars of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1964:

Care and Guidance 	21	18	99	108
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Training Facilities for Mentally Sub-normal Patients

The training facilities for the division continued to be provided at the comprehensive centre in Wombwell. The policy of taking children into the Junior Wing at four years old continued. It is obvious that the staff cannot cope with too many children of this age group, otherwise toilet training would become almost the sole work of the staff of this Wing. For this reason, perhaps, not so many children of this age group were admitted at any one time. The Junior Wing continued training of children up to 16 years of age; and during the year minor adaptations were carried out to the Junior Centre to enable the Junior Girls to do some domestic science, and the Junior Boys to carry out simple woodwork.

The contract work carried out by the Adult Wing increased enormously during the year. Most of this work was done for the West Riding County Supplies Department and this included: 300 Clay Modelling Boards, 750 Sketching Boards, 6,387 Workholder Cases, 287 Bags of Firewood, 36 Trucks on Castors, 6 Playhouse Screens, 72 Building Bricks, 130 Pinettes, 20 Scatter Cushions, many sets of curtains

for new schools as well as other odd jobs rather smaller in nature. In addition to this, the girls did Centre and Wombwell Clinic laundry and the boys maintained the grounds. The patients were paid 5s. per week pocket money and arrangements were in hand at the end of the year to increase this for those with a higher output.

An Open Day was held on the 17th June, 1964, to which representatives of the Urban District Councils were invited. This was a 'trade fair' and much interest was shown by those who attended. It is hoped that as a result of this, there will be a greater diversity of work coming from different services.

The Parent-Teacher Association continued to do valuable work. The big event was a Garden Party held in July, but many smaller events also contributed to the success of the organisation, both financially and otherwise. On 16th July, 1964, the whole centre went on a day's outing to Cleethorpes. A Christmas Party was held on 16th December, 1964, in the Junior Wing and a Christmas Social on 21st December in the Adult Wing.

Accommodation

11 Sub-normal patients were admitted for short-stay accommodation, which was appreciated by the parents. Three were admitted to permanent care during the year.

Psychiatric Service

The following table shows admissions to mental hospitals during 1964.

Hospital	Patients under 65 years	Patients over 65 years
Storthes Hall	65	11
Stanley Royd	7	11
Scalebor Park	1	—
Western Hospital, Doncaster	—	1
TOTAL	73	23

19 new After-care cases were referred to the service.

DISTRIBUTION OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

Age Groups		Training Centre	Assisting in the Home	Working	Unable to be trained because of physical disability	Training Centre place refused	Still at School	Total
FEMALE:								
Over 16 years	....	33	35	18	6	16	—	108
Under 16 years	....	11	—	—	3	—	—	14
MALE:								
Over 16 years	....	27	13	54	6	5	—	105
Under 16 years	....	16	—	—	3	—	—	19
TOTALS		87	48	72	18	21	—	246

